

Status of Financial Assistance and Recovery

(as at March 31, 2009)

(Unit: ¥ billion)

Financial assistance items	Financial assistance implemented	The cumulative amount of recoveries, etc. (Notes 1, 2)
(1) Monetary grants (Note 3)	18,867.3	-
Of which monetary grants to the banks under special public management	6,376.4	-
Of which monetary grants to the bank under special crisis management	256.6	-
(2) Purchase of assets (Notes 4, 5)	9,777.5	9,719.6
Purchase of assets from failed financial institutions	6,482.1	7,341.5
Of which the purchase of bad assets from the banks under special public management	1,179.8	1,650.9
Of which the purchase of assets from the bank under special crisis management	99.9	97.7
Purchase of normal assets from the banks under special public management (Note 6)	2,942.1	1,717.2
Of which the purchase of their holding shares from the banks under special public management	2,939.7	1,708.6
Purchase of assets from sound financial institutions	353.3	660.9
(3) Capital injection (Notes 5, 7)	12,548.4	10,814.7
Capital injection under the former Financial Function Stabilization Law	1,815.6	1,652.6
Capital injection under the Early Strengthening Law	8,605.3	9,045.0
Capital injection under the Deposit Insurance Law	1,960.0	111.1
Capital Injection under the Organizational Restructuring Law	6.0	6.0
Capital Injection under the Act on Strengthening Financial Functions	161.5	-
(4) Other	6,011.0	4,865.6
Acceptance of assets under the warranty for latent defect provisions	1,222.6	653.7
Compensation for losses (Note 8)	576.4	-
Of which compensation for losses to the banks under special public management	494.4	-
Debt assumption (debt assumption to assuming financial institutions)	4.0	3.8
Lending (Note 9)	4,208.0	4,208.0

Figures are rounded off.

- (Note 1) In addition to the amount of collection equivalent to a book value portion, the cumulative amount of recoveries, etc. includes the amount of collection exceeding book value such as gains from the collection of claims, gains on the sale of securities and on that of real estate property and the amount of price adjustment (✿) of the purchased assets, but excluding income such as interest and dividends.
- ✿ The amount of purchase price adjustment: A certain period is required from the base date of evaluation; based on which the purchase price of assets is decided until the Resolution and Collection Corporation (RCC) takes over actual assets from failed financial institutions. The changes in asset price arising from the progress of collection during this period are to be settled (adjustment of purchase price) following close examination and agreement between the RCC and the liquidated corporation (the failed financial institution) after the takeover. Upon settlement, the amount equivalent to the increase or decrease of the purchase price concerned following adjustment shall be the amount of purchase price adjustment. The amount of purchase price adjustment was ¥1,193.6 billion as at March 31, 2009.
- (Note 2) In addition to the cumulative amount of recoveries shown in the table above, DICJ received gains on sales of shares: ¥2 billion with respect to the banks under special public management (¥1 billion each of former Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan and former Nippon Credit Bank); and ¥120 billion with respect to the bank under special crisis management (¥120 billion of Ashikaga Bank).
- (Note 3) ¥10,432.6 billion out of monetary grants is financed by the redemption (use) of grant bonds (¥13,000 billion✿✿). (Tax payers bear the burden at the present stage). The remaining amount is to be financed by the deposit insurance premium. The deposit insurance premium which the DICJ collected from financial institutions by March 31, 2009 reached an aggregate of ¥7,435.7 billion.
- ✿✿ The grant bonds were issued to finance monetary grants exceeding the pay-off cost in failure resolutions by the end of March 2002. (Redemption of the grant bonds was completed by the end of March, 2003).
- (Note 4) Purchase of assets from failed financial institutions includes that from the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives (financial assistance implemented: ¥15.9 billion; cumulative amount of recoveries: ¥23.9 billion).
- (Note 5) Compensation which DICJ granted to RCC based on an agreement concerning resolution and collection operations (loss compensation concerning capital injection under the former Financial Function Stabilization Law: ¥158.2 billion to former Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan and former Nippon Credit Bank and ¥28.3 billion to Mizuho FG; loss compensation concerning capital injection under the Early Strengthening Law: ¥22.4 billion to Ashigin FG; special compensation for losses in entrusted asset purchase operations: ¥78.5 billion; and, loss compensation concerning asset purchase from the bank under special crisis management: ¥4.1 billion) is not included in the table above because RCC is not a financial institution eligible for financial assistance.
- (Note 6) Purchase of normal assets from the banks under special public management includes that of loan receivables (financial assistance implemented: ¥2.4 billion; and, cumulative amount of recoveries: ¥8.7 billion).
- (Note 7) Of ¥10,814.7 billion cumulative amount of recoveries, etc. involved in capital injection, ¥9,443.0 billion was involved in capital injection.
- (Note 8) Compensation for losses includes that to the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives (¥82 billion).
- (Note 9) Lending represents loans to the banks under special public management (financial assistance implemented: ¥4,200 billion; cumulative amount of recoveries: ¥4,200 billion) and to assuming financial institutions (financial assistance implemented: ¥8 billion; cumulative amount of recoveries: ¥8 billion).